

The top portion of the page features a close-up, slightly blurred image of the American flag, showing the stars and stripes. Below this is a dark blue horizontal band.

Utah State Courts

2005 Annual Report To The Community



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UTAH STATE COURTS MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Utah State Courts is to provide an open, fair, efficient, and independent system for the advancement of justice under the law.



INTRODUCTION

On behalf of our dedicated judges and court staff, we are pleased to provide this year's Annual Report to the Community about the important work taking place in courthouses across the state. We welcome the opportunity to provide you with this report and hope the information that follows will encourage you to learn more about your courts.

One of the tragic realities facing today's criminal justice system—and the courts in particular—is the number of adults, parents, and juveniles with substance abuse problems. The impact drug-addicted offenders is having on communities across the state is evident through property crimes committed by addicts seeking money to support their habit, parents unable to properly care for their children, and juveniles heading down a path to adult crime. If the substance abuse problem is not addressed, law enforcement and prosecutors, courts, and corrections will spend considerable time and resources churning the same individuals through a system that is focused on the incident, rather than the underlying problem. This year's Annual Report not only focuses on the problem of drugs in our communities, but more importantly highlights information on innovative programs that are making a difference to address the problem as well as proposals that can reshape how the problem is addressed in the future.

We would like to express appreciation to Governor Jon Huntsman, Jr., former Governor Olene Walker, and members of the legislature for their commitment to and support of our state's court system.



Honorable Christine M. Durham
Chief Justice
Utah Supreme Court



Daniel J. Becker
Utah State Court Administrator



THE IMPACT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE ON THE COURTS

Substance abuse impacts all levels of society and the courts are no exception. Arrests for drug-related crimes have more than doubled in recent years. It's typical for drugs—especially methamphetamines—to play a role in a broad range of crimes from truancy to theft to domestic violence and murder.

There's a common phrase used by law enforcement that goes, "If you're not dealing, you're stealing," says Eighth District Court Judge Lynn Payne. "Substance abuse is driving many of the criminal cases in the court system."

The solution to reducing drug-related crimes isn't easy. Traditional methods of sentencing drug addicts such as fines, probation, or jail time are short-term solutions. Without treatment for substance abuse, judges often see the same offenders in court over and over again.

One of the most effective solutions to substance abuse is Drug Court. The first Drug Courts in Utah were established in 1996. Drug Court helps to combat the rising number of drug-related crimes in the community by treating the offender.

Here's how Drug Courts work. An offender who qualifies for Drug Court pleads guilty to the crime. The plea is put on hold—called a plea in abeyance—while the offender is enrolled in Drug Court. While in Drug Court, the offender attends regular treatment sessions, makes court appearances, and undergoes random urinalysis testing. Offenders also develop skills and connections that help them to survive after treatment. After the offender successfully completes Drug Court, the guilty plea is withdrawn and the charges are dismissed. An offender, who does not complete the program, faces sentencing.

The results are encouraging. National research shows that Drug Court graduates have a 15 percent recidivism rate, compared to the standard rate of 85 percent.

Drug Court is one solution that is working to address the problem of substance abuse in our community.

DRUG COURT

"How many days clean?" Judge Jon Memmott asks the defendant before him. "It's been 221 days," the young man replies as court attendees clap. Judge Memmott encourages the defendant to keep it up. "I know it's not been easy," the judge says, "but you have a good attitude."

It's Tuesday morning in the Farmington Courthouse and Judge Memmott is conducting his weekly Drug Court. The question of 'clean' refers to a clean urinalysis, a test done to see if drugs are in the body. The responses to the 'clean' question on this day vary from 14 to 375 days.

Utah has 26 Drug Courts that operate throughout the state from Logan to St. George and everywhere in between. Substance abuse is as much an issue in Utah's rural counties as in urban areas. The first rural Drug Court started in Vernal about five years ago. "Drug Court has made a tremendous difference in Vernal," Judge Lynn Payne says. "Drug Court provides everything someone needs to change their life. It gives them an opportunity to be clean and sober and to get the counseling they need."



About 230 miles south in Moab, Judge Mary Manley presides over dependency and juvenile Drug Courts. Dependency Drug Court is for parents who have lost custody of their children due to drug use, while juvenile Drug Court is for youth charged with crimes in which substance abuse is a factor.

According to Judge Manley, the success of Drug Court is due largely to the immediacy and intensity of the program. "Drug Court looks at the problem before it becomes full-blown," Judge Manley says. "Prior to Drug Court, it could take a minimum of 30 days before the problem could be addressed. In Drug Court there are immediate sanctions and immediate rewards."

Drug Court addresses all aspects of a person's life—housing, employment, and family—not just substance abuse. With this approach to treatment, the courts are seeing rewarding results where families are reunited and individual lives are back on track.



JUDGE KAY LINDSAY'S DRUG COURT

About 80 percent of prisoners have a substance abuse related problem. Since offender treatment services are limited and costly, many offenders often return to prison shortly after release due to criminal behavior related to substance abuse.

DORA: A PROPOSAL FOR SMARTER SENTENCING AND SMARTER TREATMENT

When Ken* stood before the judge to be sentenced for stealing a car—a second-degree felony—he was sentenced for one to 15 years in prison and ordered to pay restitution to the victim. Statistics show that when Ken is released from prison, he'll be back on the street re-offending. The reason is that Ken has a substance abuse problem that—unbeknownst to the judge—played a part in his first conviction and will go untreated during his prison term.

Drug addiction is a driving force behind many crimes. According to national statistics, 85 percent of offenders have a drug problem that drives their criminal behavior. Substance abuse is linked to traffic fatalities, murders, domestic violence, rapes, assaults, and other crimes.

The Drug Offender Reform Act (DORA) is a bold solution to stopping the revolving door of repeat offenders. The legislation identifies offenders with drug problems early on so they can get needed treatment. Studies have shown that treating an addiction can change criminal behavior.

**Ken is a fictional name that represents a typical defendant who appears in Utah's State Courts daily.*

If passed during the 2005 Legislative Session, the Drug Offender Reform Act will require a convicted felon to undergo drug screening to determine if they have a substance abuse problem. If the screening is positive, the judge may order drug treatment—such as Drug Court—for the offender.

“DORA will result in smarter sentencing,” says Ed McConkie, former executive director, Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ). *“It will put the right people in the right place in our correctional system.”*

The legislation will nearly triple the amount of money the state spends on Drug Courts. The money will be well spent. Every dollar spent on drug treatment saves \$5.60 spent fighting problems caused by drugs, according to CCJJ.

With prisons at capacity, the Drug Offender Reform Act is one solution to rehabilitating offenders. The result will save money, reduce crime, and create safer neighborhoods.

HOMELESS OUTREACH

It's Friday afternoon and the Bishop Weigand Homeless Day Center at 200 South and Rio Grande Street in Salt Lake City is packed. Those milling about the Day Center aren't looking for their next meal or a place to rest, but to have their court case heard by Justice Court Judge John Baxter. These homeless defendants are participating in a relatively new court called the Salt Lake City Justice Court Homeless Outreach Program.

Homeless Court, the brainchild of Judge Baxter and his court team, opened its doors on May 7, 2004. Judge Baxter saw a need to assist homeless defendants who were charged with infractions or mis-

demeanors, such as public intoxication or violating a park curfew. These defendants were caught in a rotating system that booked them in jail, and then put them back on the street without the resources or knowledge to avoid future arrest warrants.

Before Homeless Court existed, homeless defendants would often end up in jail on a warrant for failing to appear in court. Because of the disorganization that results from being homeless and the mental state of those on the street—often due to drug and alcohol abuse—the defendants frequently don't make it to court. It's a catch-22 that results in a drain on court resources and increased costs of housing the defendants in jail.

With Homeless Court, defendants appear before the judge on the second or fourth Friday of the month at the Day Center. The court is able to recall warrants, adjudicate cases, sentence, and set future court dates.

In serving Salt Lake's indigent population, Judge Baxter is not only saving taxpayer dollars, but also assisting defendants so they can gain access to the services needed to break the cycle of homelessness.

ASSESSMENT AND ACCESS

UNDERSTANDING THE PROBLEMS OF YOUTH OFFENDERS

Prior to the mid-90s, when youthful offenders were charged in Juvenile Court—whether for substance abuse or burglary—they were often ordered into programs that the judge and probation officer found to be successful for other youth. Assessments to identify factors that could increase or decrease the likelihood of a youth having problems



in the future were rarely done. Youth with varying needs were often ordered to the same treatment program, whether or not the treatment matched their needs.

Over the past six years, this “one size fits all” approach to treating youth offenders has been changing thanks to the work of the Risk Assessment Subcommittee. Today, Utah’s Juvenile Courts and the Division of Juvenile Justice Services are conducting risk assessments to determine how to best rehabilitate youthful offenders. As part of the assessment, youth and parents provide information that helps probation officers determine factors contributing to delinquent behavior.

As a result, probation officers and judges are better able to determine treatment programs that will match a youthful offender’s needs. For example, if a youth is charged for a drug offense they may be ordered to participate in a functional family therapy program if the risk assessment shows family issues are involved. On the other hand, a youth petitioned to court for a felony burglary charge may be ordered to a drug and alcohol program if their assessment shows risk factors relating to substance abuse.

“The assessment allows me to understand a youth’s story,” says Fourth District Juvenile Court probation officer Cheryl Cummings. “It helps me to make informed recommendations to match juveniles and families to the appropriate services,” adds Probation Officer Sherry Williams.

Since 2001, about 29,000 assessments have been conducted. The program is credited with being among the factors contributing to the decline in Utah’s Juvenile Court referrals.* Other factors include demographics, early intervention, and law enforcement practices.

Because of risk assessments, youth are better served by Utah’s Juvenile Justice System.

**Referral—A written report submitted by a law enforcement officer or other person who has reason to believe a juvenile has committed a crime.*

THE RIGHT TO PRIVACY VS. ACCESS TO COURT RECORDS

The administration of justice must remain public, but just how accessible should court records be? This is the question the Judicial Council appointed the Committee on Privacy and Public Court Records to study.

For two years, committee members took testimony from people interested in the court’s records and debated the balance between the public’s right to access court records and the public’s right to privacy. In the fall of 2004, the committee issued a report with three primary recommendations: to change the classification of court records; to improve record-keeping systems so non-public records are easily separated from public records; and to improve education on the rights, responsibilities, and benefits of privacy and court records.

The committee’s recommendations balance two very important constitutional rights: access to government records and privacy for individuals who do business with the courts. It’s a balancing act that results in parties, witnesses, jurors, and others giving up a good deal of privacy so that the courts can remain accountable to the public.

To access the committee’s report, go to court’s website at www.utcourts.gov/Privacy_Public_Records/



ADVANCING TECHNOLOGY

EFFICIENT USE OF TECHNOLOGY

Court cases generate mountains of information. Complaints, petitions, motions, notifications, and orders are just some of the documents Utah's courts process daily.

To increase efficiency and reduce the court's dependence on paper, the Utah Judicial Council approved a plan in 2001 to advance efforts—already underway—to implement technology that could accept and process electronic documents.

With budget constraints, progress has been slow but deliberate. In 2004, attorneys in Davis, Salt Lake, and Weber counties began filing debt collections cases electronically. Debt collection cases were selected as a starting point for electronic filing because of the large number—about 70,000 cases—filed every year. In 2004, Juvenile Courts also began storing selected court orders electronically, which allowed many judges to access and sign orders electronically.

Electronic access to documents is efficient not just for the courts, but for other users of court information as well. For example, agency to court electronic filing is transacted with the Utah Tax Commission, Office of Recovery Services, and Department of Workforce Services. Last year, more than 100,000 electronic filing transactions took place with other state agencies.

With adequate funding, the courts are on target to provide electronic case filing and processing for other types of court cases in 2005.

WWW.UTCOURTS.GOV

"Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic."

--Author Arthur C. Clarke

With the many achievements made since the advent of the World Wide Web, the Internet may no longer be considered advanced technology, but access to the information it offers at the touch of a finger is indeed magical.

Since the Utah State Courts launched its Web site in 1998, the site has grown by leaps and bounds. The number of visitors to the site has doubled during this time: more than 1 million visitors used the site in 2004, compared to about 566,000 in 2001.

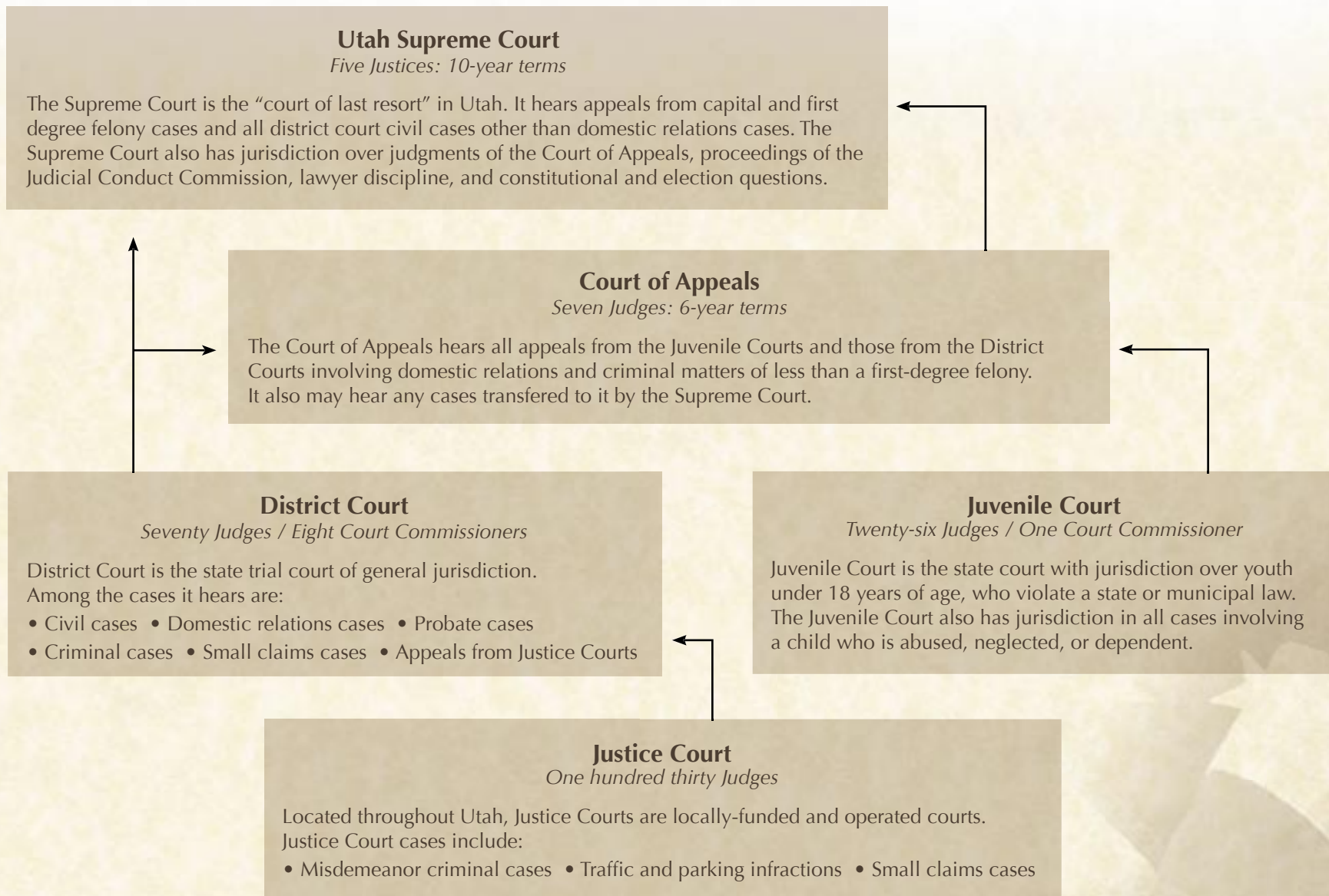
The Web site is a veritable warehouse of information about the Utah State Courts. The public can learn about small claims court, traffic matters, or wills and probate with the click of a mouse. One can download an adoption form on www.utcourts.gov or learn about divorce education for parents' classes. Subscribers are able to track the progress of a court case whether in Logan or St. George from the courts' online Xchange program.

Perhaps one of the biggest advantages of the Web site for the public is the Online Court Assistance Program (OCAP). Through this page on the courts' Web site, users can access forms to get a divorce, address a landlord-tenant dispute, request a protective order, plus more. In 2005, the online system will provide the forms needed to file for custody and support in paternity cases as well as change one's name.

Thanks to the magical world of technology, access to the courts is now quicker and easier than ever.



NAVIGATING THE COURT SYSTEM





COURT FACILITY UPDATE

WEST JORDAN COURTHOUSE

As the population at the south end of the Salt Lake valley has grown, so has the court's case load, which prompted the building of a new courthouse in West Jordan. The new courthouse will open summer of 2005 and will be a full-service operation. The Sandy and West Valley City district courts are too small to offer all court services. The larger West Jordan Courthouse allows for more courtrooms and judges to accommodate additional business.

Since the ground breaking in November 2003, work has been steady to build the \$15.2 million, 112,000 sq. ft. courthouse. The courthouse is the second largest courthouse in Utah with a 12-courtroom configuration and the capability to be expanded. The courthouse includes six district courtrooms—including two unfinished courtrooms—and six juvenile court courtrooms, one of which is unfinished. In addition, ADR mediation rooms are located in the courthouse and designed to minimize the formality of the traditional setting. Space for the District Attorney's office is also available in the courthouse.



ARTIST RENDERING OF THE WEST JORDAN COURTHOUSE

OGDEN COURTHOUSE REMODEL

The Ogden Courthouse expanded in 2004 to accommodate a growing case load. The courthouse, which opened in 1997, had been built with expansion in mind with the north side of the fourth floor left unfinished to allow for future growth. With the appointment of a new District Court judge in September 2004, the Ogden courthouse was in need of additional space. The expansion included a courtroom, jury room, holding cells, video arraignment courtroom, clerical space, judge's chambers, and a conference room. The additional space was completed in mid-January.

TOOELE COURTHOUSE

The increased demand for court services in Tooele is driving plans to build a new courthouse in one of the fastest growing counties in Utah. Plans are underway to build a \$9.5 million judicial facility on property located adjacent to the existing courthouse in Tooele. Tooele County will contribute \$2.4 million to construct the 49,000 sq. ft. facility, which will include district, juvenile, and justice courts.



COURT GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

UTAH JUDICIAL COUNCIL

The Utah Judicial Council directs the activities of the Utah State Courts. The Judicial Council is responsible for adopting uniform rules for the administration of all courts in the state, setting standards for judicial performance, court facilities, support services, and judicial and non-judicial staff levels. The Judicial Council holds monthly meetings typically at the Scott M. Matheson Courthouse in Salt Lake City. These meetings are open to the public and may be attended by interested parties. For dates and locations of Judicial Council meetings, go to www.utcourts.gov/admin/judcncl/sched.htm.

UTAH JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Chief Justice Christine M. Durham, *chair, Utah Supreme Court*

Judge James Z. Davis, *vice chair, Utah Court of Appeals*

Judge J. Mark Andrus, *Second District Juvenile Court*

Judge Hans Chamberlain, *Fifth District Juvenile Court*

Judge L.A. Dever, *Third District Court*

Judge Robert K. Hilder, *Third District Court*

Judge Jerald L. Jensen, *Davis County and Sunset Justice Courts*

Judge K.L. McIlff, *Sixth District Court*

Judge Jon Memmott, *Second District Court*

Justice Ronald Nehring, *Utah Supreme Court*

Judge Kevin Nelson, *Mantua Justice Court*

Judge Clair Poulson, *Duchesne County Justice Court*

Judge Gary D. Stott, *Fourth District Court*

David R. Bird, *Esq. Utah State Bar Representative*

Daniel J. Becker, *secretariat, State Court Administrator*



BOARD OF APPELLATE COURT JUDGES

Chief Justice Christine M. Durham, *chair, Utah Supreme Court*

Judge Russell W. Bench, *Utah Court of Appeals*

Judge Judith M. Billings, *Presiding Judge, Utah Court of Appeals*

Judge James Z. Davis, *Utah Court of Appeals*

Justice Matthew B. Durrant, *Utah Supreme Court*

Judge Pamela T. Greenwood, *Utah Court of Appeals*

Judge Norman H. Jackson, *Utah Court of Appeals*

Justice Ronald Nehring, *Utah Supreme Court*

Judge Gregory K. Orme, *Utah Court of Appeals*

Justice Jill N. Parrish, *Utah Supreme Court*

Judge William A. Thorne, Jr., *Utah Court of Appeals*

Justice Michael J. Wilkins, *Utah Supreme Court*

Matty Branch, *board staff, Appellate Court Administrator*



BOARD OF DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

Judge Thomas Willmore, *chair, First District Court*
Judge Michael G. Allphin, *Second District Court*
Judge William W. Barrett, *Third District Court*
Judge Pamela G. Heffernan, *Second District Court*
Judge Fred Howard, *Fourth District Court*
Judge Howard Maetani, *Fourth District Court*
Judge Paul Maughan, *Third District Court*
Judge David L. Mower, *Sixth District Court*
Judge Lynn Payne, *Eighth District Court*
Judge Anthony B. Quinn, *Third District Court*
D. Mark Jones, *board staff, District Court Administrator*

UTAH SUPREME COURT JUSTICES



(l-r) JUSTICE MICHAEL J. WILKINS, JUSTICE MATTHEW B. DURRANT,
CHIEF JUSTICE CHRISTINE M. DURHAM, JUSTICE RONALD NEHRING,
JUSTICE JILL N. PARRISH

BOARD OF JUVENILE COURT JUDGES

Judge L. Kent Bachman, *chair, Second District Juvenile Court*
Judge Charles Behrens, *Third District Juvenile Court*
Judge Larry E. Jones, *First District Juvenile Court*
Judge Mary Manley, *Seventh District Juvenile Court*
Judge Mary Noonan, *Fourth District Juvenile Court*
Judge Sterling B. Sainsbury, *Fourth District Juvenile Court*
Judge Robert Yeates, *Third District Juvenile Court*
Ray Wahl, *board staff, Juvenile Court Administrator*

BOARD OF JUSTICE COURT JUDGES

Judge Michael Kwan, *chair, Taylorsville City Justice Court*
Judge Ronald R. Hare, *Council Representative,
Millard County Justice Court*
Judge Jerald L. Jensen, *Council Representative,
Davis County and Sunset Justice Courts*
Judge Gary Johnson, *Kanab City Justice Court*
Judge David C. Marx, *Hyde Park Justice Court*
Judge Brendan P. McCullagh, *West Valley City Justice Court*
Judge Kevin Nelson, *Council Representative, Mantua Justice Court*
Judge Jody Petry, *Uintah County Justice Court*
Judge Clair Poulson, *Duchesne County Justice Court*
Judge John Sandberg, *Riverdale Justice Court*
Richard Schwermer, *board staff, Assistant State Court Administrator*



PRESIDING JUDGES

Court of Appeals **Judge Judith M. Billings**

First District Court **Judge Ben Hadfield**

First District Juvenile Court **Judge Larry Jones**

Second District Court **Judge Brent West**

Second District Juvenile Court **Judge Stephen Van Dyke**

Third District Court **Judge Sandra Peuler**

Third District Juvenile Court **Judge Kimberly Hornak**

Fourth District Court **Judge James Taylor**

Fourth District Juvenile Court **Judge Leslie Brown**

Fifth District Court **Judge James Shumate**

Fifth District Juvenile Court **Judge Hans Chamberlain**

Sixth District Court **Judge K.L. McIlff**

Sixth District Juvenile Court **Judge Paul Lyman**

Seventh District Court **Judge Bryce Bryner**

Seventh District Juvenile Court **Judge Scott Johansen**

Eighth District Court **Judge John Anderson**

Eighth District Juvenile Court **Judge Larry Steele**

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

The Court Administrator Act provides for the appointment of a State Court Administrator with duties and responsibilities as outlined in Section 78-3-24 of the Utah Code. Appellate, district, juvenile, and justice court administrators and local court executives assist the state court administrator. Also assisting are personnel who work in finance, general counsel, human resources, internal audit, judicial education, planning, public information,

security, and technology. Mediators, a director of the guardian ad litem, and a capital law clerk are also based out of the Administrative Office of the Courts office.

For more information on Utah's State Court System, go to www.utcourts.gov.

UTAH COURT OF APPEALS

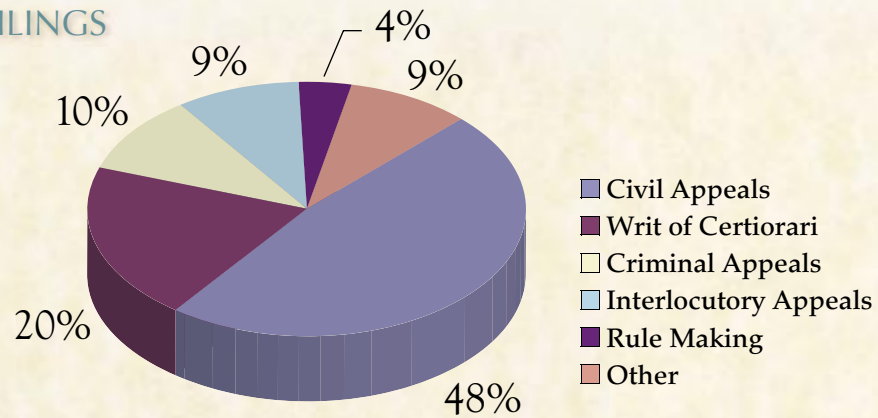


*STANDING (l-r): JUDGE PAMELA T. GREENWOOD, JUDGE NORMAN H. JACKSON, JUDGE WILLIAM A. THORNE, Jr., JUDGE GREGORY K. ORME, JUDGE JUDITH M. BILLINGS
SEATED (l-r): JUDGE RUSSELL W. BENCH, JUDGE JAMES Z. DAVIS*

FISCAL YEAR 2004 COURT CASE LOAD

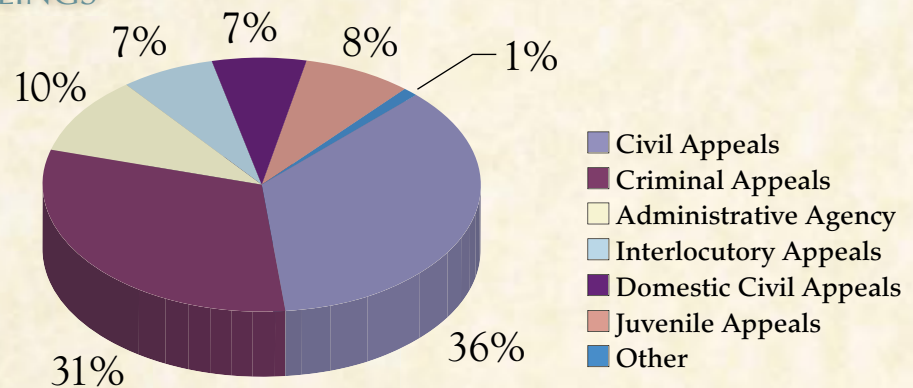
FY 2004 SUPREME COURT FILINGS

Civil Appeals	295
Writ of Certiorari	121
Criminal Appeals	58
Interlocutory Appeals	51
Rule Making	21
Other	51
Total Filings	597
Total FY04 Dispositions	629



FY 2004 COURT OF APPEALS FILINGS

Civil Appeals	340
Criminal Appeals	286
Administrative Agency	90
Interlocutory Appeals	69
Domestic Civil Appeals	69
Juvenile Appeals	72
Other	8
Total Filings	934
Total FY04 Dispositions	818

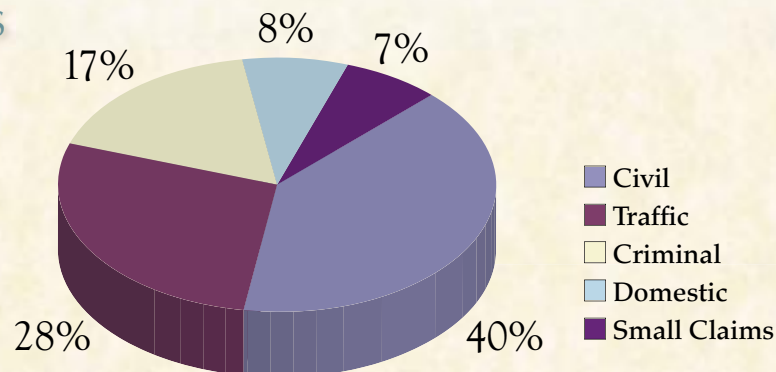


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FISCAL YEAR 2004 COURT CASE LOAD

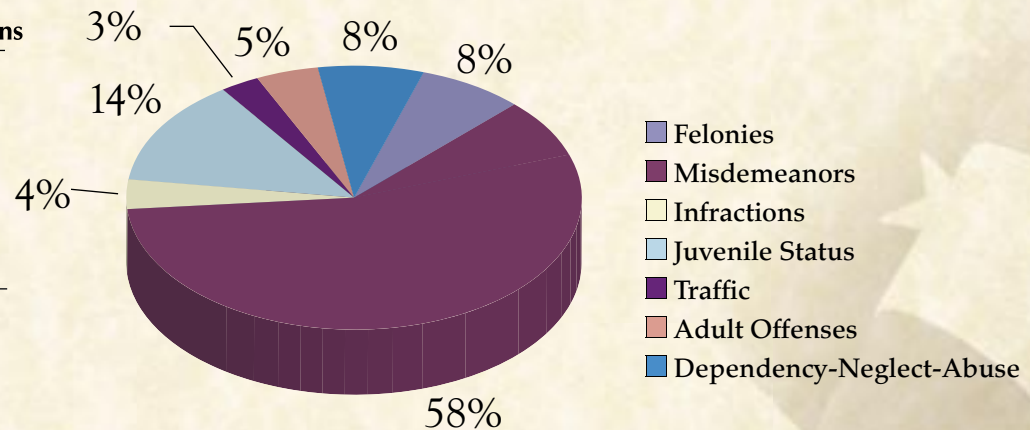
FY 2004 DISTRICT COURT FILINGS

	Filings	Dispositions
Civil	96,914	95,327
Traffic	67,200	70,252
Criminal	42,437	46,452
Domestic	20,112	19,604
Small Claims	16,743	34,085
Other	135	73
TOTAL	243,541	265,793



FY 2004 JUVENILE COURT FILINGS

	Referrals	Dispositions
Felonies	3,872	3,745
Misdemeanors	28,169	28,810
Infractions	2,092	2,135
Juvenile Status	6,831	6,837
Traffic	1,303	1,316
Adult Offenses	2,361	2,429
Dependency-Neglect-Abuse	3,961	3,975
Totals	48,589	49,247

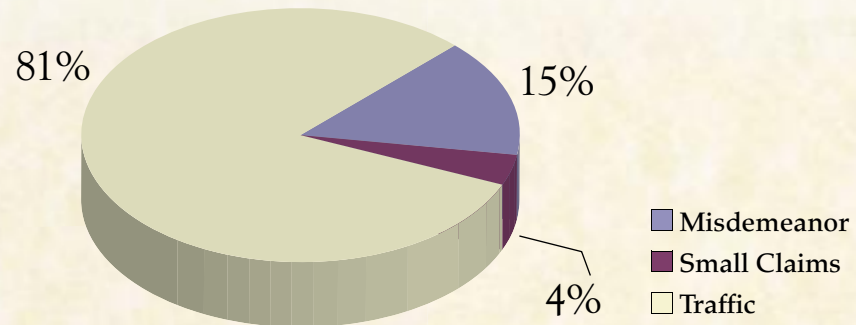




FISCAL YEAR 2004 COURT CASE LOAD

FY 2004 JUSTICE COURT FILINGS

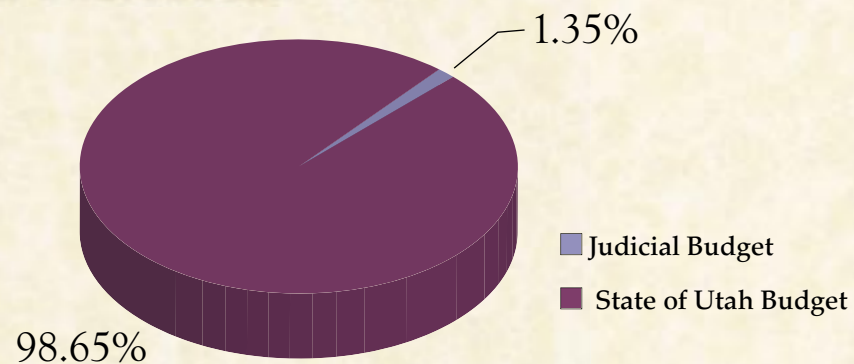
	Filings	Dispositions
Misdemeanor	83,609	85,128
Small Claims	21,185	27,987
Traffic	436,080	462,956
Total	540,874	576,071



FY 2004 ANNUAL JUDICIAL BUDGET AS PART OF STATE OF UTAH BUDGET

Judicial Budget
\$108,390,600

State Budget
\$8,035,000,000





AWARDS AND HONORS

Honorable Kim T. Adamson, former Salt Lake County Justice Court Judge, *2004 Justice Court Service Award*

Daniel J. Becker, State Court Administrator, vice-chair, Board of Directors, National Center for State Courts; president, Conference of State Court Administrators

Honorable William B. Bohling, Retired Third District Court Judge, *Utah State Bar Judge of the Year Award*

Paul Boyden, President, Statewide Association of Prosecutors, *2004 Justice Court Amicus Curiae Award*

Marlene Brown, Third District Juvenile Court Program Coordinator, *2004 Meritorious Service Award*

Clerks Quick Reference Committee, *2004 Records Quality Award*

Jenny Christensen, Fourth District Court Lead Deputy Court Clerk, *2004 Meritorious Service Award*

Gary B. Doxey, Chief of Staff, Governor Olene Walker, *2004 Amicus Curiae Award*

Honorable Christine Durham, Utah Supreme Court Chief Justice, Honorary Member, Beehive Honor Society, Board of Directors, Conference of Chief Justices

Honorable Roger Dutson, Second District Court Judge, Recognition for Work in Preventing Child Abuse, The National Center on Shaken Baby Syndrome

Barbara Feaster, child advocate, *The Jennifer Jayne Memorial CASA Bear Award*

Sharon Hancey, First District Trial Court Executive, *2004 Judicial Administration Award*

Honorable Jerald L. Jensen, Davis County and Sunset Justice Court Judge, *2004 Justice Court Judge of the Year Award*

Brent Johnson, General Counsel, Administrative Office of the Courts, *2004 Justice Court Amicus Curiae Award*

Logan Courthouse, national design award, Justice Facilities Review, a program of the American Institute for Architecture

Honorable Eric A. Ludlow, Fifth Judicial District Judge, *Distinguished Citizen Award*

Jeanne Oaks, Ogden Senior Intake Probation Officer, *Child Advocate of the Year Award*

Honorable Sharon P. McCully, Third District Juvenile Court Judge, president, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges

Rhonda Meeks, Third District Court Lead Deputy Court Clerk,
2004 Meritorious Service Award

Jim Michie, Tooele County Guardian ad Litem,
Child Advocate of the Year Award

Tien Pham, Third District Juvenile Court Probation Officer,
Success Charter School Public Employee Salute

Jeffrey Rivas, Second District Juvenile Court Probation Officer,
2004 Meritorious Service Award

Honorable Shauna Graves-Robertson, Salt Lake County
Justice Court Judge, *2004 University of Utah College of Social and
Behavioral Science Distinguished Alumni Award*

Second District Court, *2004 Records Quality Award*

Rick Smith, Utah County Guardian ad Litem,
Child Advocate Award

Honorable Elayne Storrs, Carbon County-Wellington City
Justice Court Judge, *2004 Quality of Justice Award*

Deon Stroman, Third District Juvenile Court Lead Clerk,
2004 Meritorious Service Award

Honorable Andrew Valdez, Third District Juvenile Court Judge,
2004 Martin Luther King Jr. Civil Rights Award

Utah State Court Web site,
2004 Digital Government Achievement Award

Utah State Court 2004 Annual Report to the Community,
Golden Spike Award

In Recognition of Service by Judges Who Retired in 2004

Judge Michael Burton

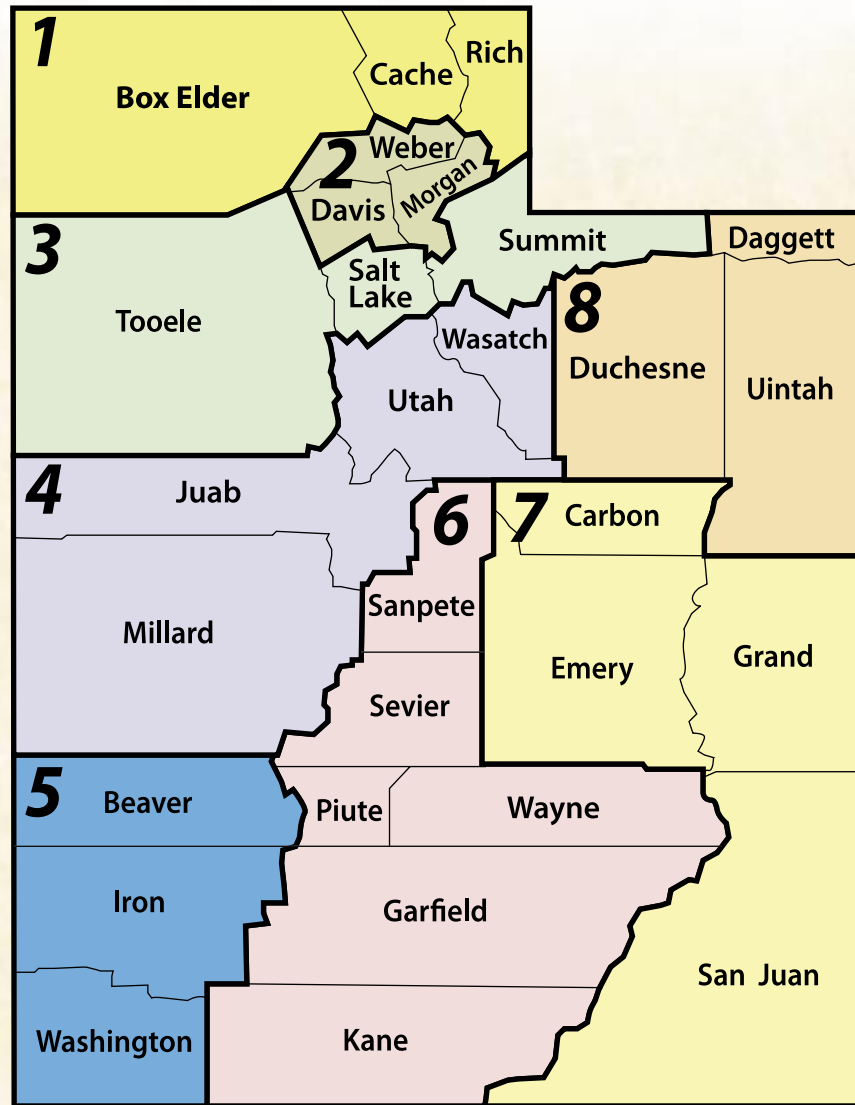
Judge William B. Bohling



TRIAL COURT EXECUTIVE SHARON HANCEY (l)
RECEIVES AWARD FROM CHIEF JUSTICE CHRISTINE DURHAM (r)



JUDICIAL DISTRICTS





Administrative Office of the Courts
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www.utcourts.gov